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No. 16,563.

第二十六百六十六百九千壹第

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1916.

辰丙次歲年五國民華中

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NOT MERELY A FRIENDLY
MISSION.
SIZE OF RUSSIAN FORCE IN
FRANCE.

When it becomes possible to publish details concerning the manner in which Russian troops were transported to Marcellus it will be strikingly apparent that the sea power of the Allies has earned fresh tribute (says the "Central News").

The French military authorities have sanctioned only very guarded language in all references to the matter, but even so certain particulars, additional to those which have appeared in the British Press, are obtainable from French newspapers.

It may be stated, for instance, that the Russian contingent is sufficiently large to dispose of all suggestions that it is really a military mission. Its transport was a very considerable undertaking necessitating the employment of a number of vessels, whose voyage was attended by various difficulties, all of them being overcome with complete success.

The transports were expected at Marseilles some little time before they actually arrived. It was necessary for them to traverse waters in which enemy submarines have displayed considerable activity and as it chanced, the ships were forced to reduce speed owing to bad weather, circumstances which were not calculated to lessen the sense of anxiety among those concerned.

The camp prepared for the Russians is an enormous one, and the completeness of its equipment has astonished all those who have seen it. Incidentally the camp in itself, with its special accommodation for the various services, its stores, ambulance stations, medical establishments, kitchens, etc., proves the comprehensive organization of the contingent.



ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hours of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their pass at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

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I—Authorized Capital \$2,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$2,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
II—Reserve Funds \$3,337,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,565,590
Sinking Fund Account \$18,230
\$23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches \$2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department \$37,339
Other Receipts \$78,940
\$25,539,225

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Hongkong, April 11, 1915.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

MONDAY, 12th JUNE.

8 A.M. "HEUNGSHAN" 8 A.M. "HONAM"

10 P.M. "FATSHAN" 5 P.M. "KINSHAN"

TUESDAY, 13th JUNE.

8 A.M. "HONAM" 8 A.M. "HEUNGSHAN"

10 P.M. "KINSHAN" 5 P.M. "FATSHAN"

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MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days: at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sunday's at 7.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

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and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
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Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

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BRITISH MADE

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Medical Magazine, March, 1912

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COAL.

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COAL trimmed into Dunks at SEBASTIAN
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SILIMPON COAL compares favourably
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At Sebastian Steamers are berthed alongside
the Company's wharf where there is a
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low
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Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1913. 1027

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12.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.

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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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YOUNG LADY desires situation as
General Office assistant.
Speaks Chinese fluently. Good Typist
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Apply— "A."

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Hongkong, June 1, 1914. 723

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Hongkong, May 31, 1914. 703

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Hongkong, June 1, 1914. 713

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Every kind of Footwear

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PEDDER STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel

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Hongkong, March 20, '14.

"A SCOUT IN

FAIRYLAND"

"JOHN IN HONGKONG"

A local Fairy Story entirely produced in

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for the benefit of War Charities.

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Hongkong September 4, 1913.

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DRA CAFE.



"CAPSTAN"

For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

WOMAN VERSUS MAN.

EUROPE'S GREATEST AFTER-WAR

PROBLEM.

[BY ROSEMARY BRIDGES.]

What will happen to Europe's women

after the war? I am afraid this is the

most important question we will have to

face once peace is declared. I am afraid

we shall see a new sex. The war, with

its economic struggle between men and

women, is taking on such a violent

character that this seems inevitable.

Before the war my apprehensions in

this respect were unobtrusively acute and

were expressed in my play, 'La Femme

Sensée'.

The man of the workshop, counter, or

office has already found a female com-

petitor facing him and he has com-

plained, sometimes without gallantry,

generosity or justice. But what will

happen after the war?

Once demobilized, and having received

their well-deserved home, the men will

want to go back to the work they left

when they were called to the colours.

But often they will find their jobs

occupied by women, who were called in

a moment of necessity and will not quit

by persuasion. The women will say—

"I am used now to earning my living."

I have proved that I can do work you

thought I was incapable of doing. I am

used to salaried independence. I am here

to stay—get out."

The man will reply, "The war is over.

I have suffered for the defence of my

Fatherland, my liberty and my home. I

return covered with glory. Give me back

my job."

Both will be right, and when both sides

in a dispute are right the struggle is

bound to become most bitter. It would

be wise to discuss this problem right now,

so that the minds of the people may be

prepared to accept the inevitable and so

that attempts may be made to atone the

evil. It is undeniable that woman's

cause has made another giant stride in

this war. Our French women have been

admirable. Entireties of their cause will

say that there are exceptions. As

feminists small number of women, indeed,

have ceased working owing to the war

allowances distributed, sometimes with

more generosity than desertment, and

in the dramsop some few have learned

to behave like men.

But apart from these few exceptions,

French women have behaved admirably

in France's hour of need; in fact, women

have done more than men ever could have

expected of them. The French woman's

devotion to the soil and to her children

need not surprise anyone. What does

astonish us is that she has shown herself

so practical, careful, well-informed and

wily in business, persevering without

excitability, not as stubborn, but fully

as prudent and vigorous as the men.

Now that the women have proved their

ability to conduct wisely their husbands'

affairs in their absence, it will not do to

scold and jeer when they demand that

they be allowed to help administer the

public affairs through municipal elections.

When told that only taxpayers can vote,

the women will reply that she has paid

her tax in money, and nature and that

she held the handles of the plough as

well as the public stings.

To prove that she also has paid the

impost of blood, she will point to the

empty chair where her son, flesh of her

flesh, used to sit.

The comic sketch writers must not joke

of these things. Most of the arguments

against women's rights are bankrupt.

Women have displayed their abilities

both in town and in the country. We

see them as cafe waiters and street car

conductors. We see them doing the work

which we used to think was too heavy

for their "weak organism."

empty chair where her son, flesh of her

flesh, used to sit.

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Women have displayed their abilities

both in town and in the country. We

see them as cafe waiters and street car

conductors. We see them doing the work

which we used to think was too heavy

for their "weak organism."

This week organism has resisted the

strain of the iron works. These frail

hands have polished steel helmets, loaded

shells and verified the keying up of the

gun. I see now, as I write, two

laundresses trying to move a heavy

handcart loaded with linen. One of them

is pulling at the shafts and the other is

behind, pushing. Both are scarlet with

their exertion, their disordered hair

waving in the wind. I admire them as

symbols of enduring efficiency.

Before the war only a small number

of women refused to believe that men

were necessary to their support. Now

let our men admit that they have proved

that we need them more than they need

us.

GENESIS—A MURUT VERSION.

This is the tale of Bangau the Murut:

In the beginning there was but one

man and all the land of Borneo was his.

Now he had seven sons and as he grew

old he wished to choose which of his sons

should become his heir. So he took his

sons to a ravine through which a swift

river flowed and showed them a spot

where there was a dangerous rapid and

told them that whoever could swim the

rapid should become his heir. Now the

eldest son plunged in and was dragged

under and seen no more; then the second

son plunged in and was dragged under

and was seen no more; and the third,

and fourth, and the fifth, and the sixth

son in like manner, until came the turn

of the seventh son. Now the seventh son

saw that the trees hung low over the

rapid and as he plunged in, he caught at

an overhanging branch and swung him-

self from branch to branch and came

safely through. Therefore the seventh

son inherited the land of Borneo. Now it

came to pass that the bodies of the six

sons were washed by the river down to

the sea and thence to a far country, and

it chanced that God looked down and

saw the six bodies lying on the sand and

behold! they had been washed white.

And God took pity on them and gave

life to them and the six sons took

possession of the lands beyond the sea

and grew great in numbers and in riches

and in wisdom, but the seventh son

remained a man of the forests, knowing

nothing and living as the beasts live.

After an appreciative silence the

audience was moved to ask why the six

sons who failed should have been so

rewarded above the seventh, who

succeeded. The answer was surprising—

"Because the six sons went straight for

their object while the seventh succeeded

only by trickery."—M. in "B. N. B."

Herald.

COUGHING INTO

CONSUMPTION

Only a cough, but you stop

it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

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only a cough. Very palatable

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"MERION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 13th June, 1916, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

8 Gross Talcum Powder.
9 Dentapain Tooth Powder.
Toilet Soap.

A quantity of Indian Chutney, &c., &c.,
And
One Gross Umbrellas,
to be sold in small lots.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 10, 1916. 737

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 13th June, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
&c., &c.

As follows:—
Large Second-hand and New Carpets,
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Brass Bedstead, Double Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Sideboard, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., &c.,
Dinner, Tea and Coffee Services, Crockery, Glass Ware including a quantity of Cut-glass, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Ice Chests, etc., Bath Room Utensils, etc., a quantity of Good Electro Plate.

Also:
Iron Safes, Pianos, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Pictures, Engravings, a few Oil Paintings, Bath Tubs, Large American Ice Chest, etc.,
Encyclopedia Britannica (35 vols.) with revolving stand.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 9, 1916. 731

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 16th June, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
Comprising—

Carpets and Rugs, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Lining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, several lots of Blackwood Ware, Pianos, Porcelains, &c., &c.

Also:
A few lots of Brass Vases, Flower Pots, Skin Rugs, &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 6, 1916. 729

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 50 CENTS (Cable Post 60c).

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

IRRESISTIBLE OFFENSIVE CONTINUES.

PETROGRAD, June 9. A communique states:—The Germans are vainly endeavouring to arrest the development of our offensive on the pierced front. German troops have arrived from the north of the Pripiet Marshes.

The prisoners include many Germans. Despite an obstinate resistance here and there the offensive continues on the whole of the Pripiet Rumanian front.

Our cavalry has had many opportunities to charge. We captured a bridgehead at Rostochka on the Styr, taking prisoners 2,500 Austrians and Germans, and rich booty.

65,000 PRISONERS.

PETROGRAD, June 9. The Russian successes in Volynia continue. The total of prisoners taken since the offensive began is over 65,000.

A communique states:—We have crossed the Styrka and have reached the river Zlatopetok. General Mikulinski has been severely wounded.

A strong German offensive in the Krevo and Smorgon regions failed to reach our positions.

IMPORTANT STRATEGICAL POSITIONS OCCUPIED.

PETROGRAD, June 10. The Russians occupy the whole of the triangular fortified position of Kolki-Lutsk-Olyka, which strategically is most important as connecting the centre between Polesie, Volynia, Poland and the roads to Galicia and Bukovina.

The Russians fought their way to Lutsk, a distance of twenty-five miles in three days, through forests and marshlands, over battered defences which the enemy, for Rumanian consumption, had boasted were insuperable.

Only a few days ago the German organ at Bukharest ridiculed the "myth" of a Russian irruption in Galicia.

The total unexpectedness of the onslaught is confirmed. Austrian officer prisoners state that on the eve of the attack they were celebrating the German "victory" in the North Sea.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

ARTILLERY AND MINE WARFARE.

LONDON, June 10. General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—Last night a party of the Gloucesters entered enemy trenches south of Neuve Chapelle and captured a machine-gun after a fight. Otherwise there has been no infantry action.

Our heavy artillery yesterday destroyed the railway station at Salome, east of La Bassée, setting a train on fire. Good results were also obtained by our guns against strong points behind the enemy's lines north of Hulluch.

There has been considerable artillery fighting to-day east of Ypres. Mine warfare continues in the Hohenzollern, Hulluch, Neuville and Albert areas.

We exploded six successful mines during the past twenty-four hours, and the enemy one, which did no damage.

There was much successful aerial work yesterday but no fights, our machines working unhindered though many enemy machines were seen.

THE VERDUN STRUGGLE.

VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACKS.

PARIS, June 9. A communique states:—The Germans have continued most violent attacks on the right of the Meuse on a two-kilometre front, and they succeeded in penetrating one trench. Everywhere else they were repulsed with heavy loss.

PARIS, June 10. A communique states:—Left of the Meuse there have been several German attacks east and south-west of Hill 304, these being accompanied by liquid fire. The attacks completely failed owing to our artillery and machine-gun fire. The bombardment has been most violent on the right of the Meuse, but there has been no infantry attack.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

ROME, June 9. A communique states that the battle on the Sette Comuni plateau has not abated in violence since Wednesday. The desperate struggle around our positions was continued at midnight, our men making headcounts of the assailants, 203 of whom were counted dead in front of a single Company. Yesterday the enemy, enormously reinforced, retook after an intense bombardment. The enemy columns were repeatedly repulsed. The enemy counter-attacked at the close of the day in order to avoid the effects of an incessant artillery attack, and we fell back a hundred yards on new positions. Attacks elsewhere on the front were repulsed.

NOMINATION FOR AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

JUDGE HUGHES FAVOURED.

CHICAGO, June 10. At the Republican Convention, Senator Fall nominated Mr. Roosevelt as a candidate for the Presidency. He described him as a colossal figure of American manhood. The speech was received with cheers, mingled with hisses.

The nominations of Mr. Elihu Root and Judge Hughes were also proposed at the Republican Convention. The name of Judge Hughes was cheered for twenty minutes.

The first ballot at the Republican Conference resulted as follows:—

Hughes	253
Root	105
Weeks	103
Cummins	82
Burton	77
Fairbanks	74
Roosevelt	65

It is necessary for the candidate selected to have 493 votes, or two-thirds of the ballot.

LATER.

The second ballot resulted as follows:—

Hughes	328
Root	88
Fairbanks	85
Cummins	85
Roosevelt	81
Weeks	79
Burton	76
Sherman	65

FUNERAL OF COLONEL FITZGERALD.

LONDON, June 11.

The funeral of Colonel Fitzgerald (the late Lord Kitchener's Military Secretary, whose body was among those recovered) took place at Eastbourne with military honours to-day, being preceded by a service at St. Matthew's, Westminster.

Commander Kitchener (a nephew of Lord Kitchener), Sir Reginald Brind (Secretary of the War Office), General Sir William Robertson (Chief of Staff), and representatives of Field Marshal Viscount French and the War Office were present.

BRITISH VESSEL'S ESCAPE.

HELD UP SINCE BEGINNING OF WAR.

LONDON, June 10. The Daily Mail correspondent at Copenhagen states that the steamer Dunrobin of Newcastle, has passed the Sound en route for England. The vessel has been in a Swedish port since the beginning of the war. Twenty German armed trawlers chased the vessel, but a Swedish torpedo-boat, with Prince Wilhelm commanding, conveyed the Dunrobin to safety.

As the Dunrobin has been at Lulea, at the northern end of the Gulf of Bothnia, she must have started directly after the Jutland battle, as it is a thousand miles from there to the Sound.

GERMAN SUBMARINES DESTROYED.

LONDON, June 10. It is reported from Kiel that five German submarines were lost in the Jutland battle.

ASIANICS ON BRITISH SHIPS.

TRANSPORT WORKERS PROTEST.

LONDON, June 10. The Transport Workers' Conference at Glasgow passed a resolution demanding legislation for the purpose of putting a check on the alarming increase in the employment of Chinese and other Asiatics on British ships.

NOT A BLOCKADE OF GREECE.

SALONIKA, June 10. It is explained that the Allies have not instituted a blockade of Greece, but a restriction of commerce. The coasting trade and fishing are still carried on.

COMPULSION IN NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON, June 10. The House of Representatives passed the third reading of the Compulsion Bill by 44 votes to 4.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIAN LOAN.

LARGELY OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

THE HAGUE, June 10. Subscriptions to the new Dutch East Indian Loan of 80,000,000 guilders amount to over 145,000,000 guilders.

ITALIAN TROOP-SHIP SUNK.

ROME, June 10. Two Austrian submarines attacked three Italian troop-ships, which were being escorted by torpedo boats, in the Tyrrhenian Sea. They sank one troop-ship and about half the troops on board were lost.

A DESTROYER ENCOUNTER.

GERMANS RUN TO PORT.

LONDON, June 9. An official announcement states that a patrol of monitors and destroyers yesterday morning engaged enemy destroyers off Zeebrugge. On being fired at the latter returned to port. We had no casualties and sustained no damage.

"HANDS OFF HOLLAND."

THE ARMY READY.

LONDON, June 10. The Dutch official announcement that the army is ready to take the field if or when necessary has aroused considerable interest, and there is some speculation as to whether this is more than a mere warning of "hands off Holland." The communique in which the announcement was made described in a most detailed manner the extent of the augmentation to Dutch war material of every kind during the war.

SCHOOL FOR ORIENTAL STUDIES.

LONDON, June 11. A school for Oriental studies has been incorporated by Royal Charter. The Governors include Sir John Hewitt (Chairman), Sir Charles Lyall and Lord Reay, representing respectively the India Office and the Asiatic Society, and representatives of the Foreign Office, War Office, Universities, City of London, County Council and London Chamber of Commerce.

The appointments are mostly for five years. It is understood that the first meeting will be held before the end of June and it is hoped the school will be started before the autumn.

The alterations in the London Institute for the accommodation of the school are nearly completed.

GERMAN HOPES AT VERDUN.

INTERESTING COMMENTS BY A GERMAN WRITER.

The famous Herr Harden has published in the "Zukunft" some suggestive criticisms of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech.

Beginning with the Chancellor's statement that "the military situation on all the fronts is very good and thoroughly in accordance with German expectations," Herr Harden says:—So he did not expect Verdun to fall before Whitsuntide, or that the speedy fall of this fortress, which has been menaced since February 21, would crush the French confidence in victory, make possible a rapid advance into badly fortified country, and compel a decision for peace. Even if Verdun were to fall before the end of May, the people would have had time to accustom itself to the loss of this town as to the loss of Lille and Maubeuge, and Joffre would have had time to build up the positions between Verdun and Paris according to all the rules of the most modern art of war.

Secondly, says the "Times," in summarising the article, Herr Harden points out the inconsistency of the Chancellor's assurance that Germany cannot be starved with his fresh attack on the "starvation policy" of Germany's enemies. He remarks that over-Capri in his day observed that war with England would restrict Germany to what she could produce at home, that the agrarians have always used this fact as the most effective argument for the agrarian tariff, and that the present state of affairs can have surprised neither the German Foreign Office nor people like Herr Ballin. Herr Harden says that the Chancellor's argument, merely injures Germany's cause and arouses the suspicion that he desires to obtain by unreasonable complaints the right to use forbidden weapons.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

OPINION IN THE TRENCHES.

An officer who is serving somewhere near St. Etienne was home on the subject of the conscientious objector thus:— "If you see or know any of these conscientious objectors, go and shoot 'em, also some of the members of the Tribunals. Take, for instance, a man in my company. He writes to his wife: 'This is no place for a married man with nine children.' Imagine his feelings on reading of some of the rotters who actually get off combatant service because it's against their beastly teaching! They ought to be pushed over the parapet every night out here, and we'd very soon see if they would object to killing Germans. It simply makes me fume when I read of the cases that get off, and think of even that one poor wretch in my company. It's absolutely too wrong to be allowed to go on. Let's hope they catch him in the next week."

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1.

THERAPION NO. 2.

THERAPION NO. 3.

THERAPION NO. 4.

THERAPION NO. 5.

THERAPION NO. 6.

THERAPION NO. 7.

THERAPION NO. 8.

THERAPION NO. 9.

THERAPION NO. 10.

THERAPION NO. 11.

THERAPION NO. 12.

THERAPION NO. 13.

THERAPION NO. 14.

THERAPION NO. 15.

SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL RECREATION CLUB.

The International Recreation Club's 25th Gymkhana Meeting opened at Kiangwan on Saturday afternoon (June 9), in perfect weather conditions, and an excellent afternoon's sport was witnessed by what must have been almost a record attendance of spectators. Fields were good, the races were well contested, and the course was remarkably fast, as is evident from the fact that the five furlongs, seven furlongs and 14 miles records for the course were beaten during the afternoon. Of the jockeys, Mr. F. Vida had a most successful day. He rode in eight races and gained five firsts and two thirds, being only once unplaced. The remaining races were won by Messrs. Rowe, Muller, Liou and Hill, with one success each.

The big event of the day—the Gymkhana Derby—attracted a good class field of eleven starters and provided an interesting race. Black Diamond, despite his 10lb. penalty, made the running at a hot pace, but entering the straight the field was well together. A quarter of a mile from home, Nirvana made his effort and looked a probable winner until Bazaar came with a wet sail and beat Nirvana out of first place by a length in the record time of 5min. 10.3-sec. Bazaar was a bad third, four lengths behind Nirvana.

The second day's racing at Kiangwan began in muggy weather, followed by light showers and then by steady rain. Nevertheless, there was a large attendance, and though in some instances fields were small, the racing generally was interesting and there was one dead heat for first place, and two dead heats for subordinate places.

The biggest dividend paid was \$131.40 for Ridesy Boy's win in the Holiday Selling Plates.

THE GYMKHANA DERBY.—Value \$1,500. 2nd pony \$300, 3rd pony \$100, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies being griffins of the year, 1916, and the bona-fide property of members of the International Recreation Club. Weight for horses as per scale. Winners of Kiangwan, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Hongkong Derby and/or Champions, 10lb. extra. Penalties not accumulative. Non-winners allowed 5lb.—One and a half miles.

Mr. McGuire's grey Bazaar (Mr. E. Muller) 138-1

Mr. Fay's bay Nirvana, late King-Alice (Mr. A. J. P. Heard) 135-2

Mr. Elreth's grey Sentry (Mr. F. J. Vida) 130-3

Also ran—Cranfield (Mr. W. Hill), Tringfield (Mr. H. E. Morris), Black Diamond (Mr. J. Johnston), Galloway (Mr. T. L. Hu), Cocos Chief (Mr. J. A. Brand), Paragon (Mr. J. A. Hayes), White Nile (Mr. E. S. B. Rowe), Northland (Mr. J. Liou), Magnetism (Mr. I. Eral).

Won by a length; four lengths dividing second and third. Time, 3min. 10.3-sec.

THE TASK OF THE BRITISH.

WHY DO THEY NOT ACT ON THE OFFENSIVE?

Commenting on the visits recently paid to the British front in France by French correspondents, and their enthusiastic accounts of what they saw, the "Vaderland" says:—

"If Britain's performances so far have not been in complete accord with its long preparations, it is certainly unfair to brand the action of the British on the western front as inadequate. The British troops have, like the French, continuously succeeded in holding up the Germans. They have done no more, and no less. In September of last year, together with the French, they undertook an offensive. Both were able to gain some advantage, so that there also the British were not behind their Allies. And now, during the great German offensive, they have quietly taken over a defence line of the French, so that the British front extends from Diamond to the Somme region. In this way, French troops were released for the defence of Verdun. The British Commander-in-Chief, Sir Douglas Haig, has repeatedly, during the battle of Verdun, proposed an attack as a diversion, but has, at General Joffre's request, not resorted to this. Truly, therefore, the British Army cannot be reproached for not making itself much heard of in France, so long as it is not immediately attacked."

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood-red rich red blood and plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

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Price: 5/- and 2/-

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PROVIDED THE QUANTITY IS NOT LESS THAN THREE BOTTLES, WE WILL PRESENT A HANDSOME SOUVENIR IN THE SHAPE OF EITHER A JUG, ASH TRAY, MATCH STAND, BLOTTER, OR EVERLASTING CALENDAR.

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Shanghai: Shun-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. K. 2.
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1913.



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FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.
Splits 70 Cts. " "



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BLOUSES
AND
NECKWEAR

RAINCOATS
AND
UMBRELLAS.

WM. POWELL, LTD.
DESIGNER, ROAD.

THE DIARY.

ME IS FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Carpets, Pianos etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at Public Works Department.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, June 16.—
5.42 a.m.—Full moon.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
SUNDAY, June 18.—
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by S.S. "Taishan".
THURSDAY, June 22.—
H.M. the King's Coronation Day.
FRIDAY, June 23.—
Prince of Wales' Birthday (1894).
SATURDAY, June 24.—
Midsummer Day.
WEDNESDAY, June 28.—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

THE CHINA MAIL TYPHOON

MAP and
GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND
TAPED FOR HANGING.

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VISITING CARDS

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of the Advisory Council which acts for the United Kingdom. We are quite sure that the Government of Hongkong would be as eager as any other to aid the scheme if local possibilities of service exist.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Special Meeting of the Provisional Finance Committee of the Y.M.C.A. Building is called for noon to-morrow, at the City Hall.

It is mentioned in to-day's weather report that the total rainfall since January 1st has been 49.70 inches, against an average of 29.49 inches.

Six hundred and fourteen dollars was the amount collected by the ladies of the Banquet Company, at Tientsin, during a performance there on the 2nd instant for the benefit of the Allied Fund for the wounded.

The German consulate at Newchwang has been closed, and the only acting consul at Moukden; and he has practically nothing to do, says a Tientsin paper.

A notification appears in our advertisement columns to-day that the Russian Government has decided to prohibit, except under special permission, the entry into Archangel and the White Sea Ports of all cargoes not destined for purposes of national defence.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write saying: "There is no change in the local market to-day. The following quotations have been received from Shanghai:—
Anglo Javes 11 b
Ewos 135 b
Shanghai Cottons 91 b

A large number of brand-new notes of the Bank of Communications are to be noticed circulating in Peking. These are believed to be new notes just received from America. Meanwhile, the value of notes has fallen to the extent of 20 per cent. of the value of the silver dollar, says the Peking Gazette.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lieut. E. A. P. Wood was admitted to the hospital at Lethbridge on June 3, suffering from gun shot wounds in the left hip and arm. Many friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Wood will hear with great pleasure that a later telegram states that the wounds are not very serious.

Dr. W. W. Willoughby, Professor of Political Science in John Hopkins University (America) and the newly-appointed Constitutional Adviser to the Government of China, came out on the Empress of Asia on her recent voyage. Doctor Willoughby is going to Peking to succeed his twin brother, Mr. W. P. Willoughby, a prominent economist, resigned as adviser to the Yuan Government a few weeks ago and returned to the United States.

The marriage took place quietly on 6th ult., at Brompton, Parish Church, of Captain Claude Stewart Jackson, Coldstream Guards, youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Jackson and Lady Jackson, of Stansted House, Essex, to Miss Laura Emily Pearson, second daughter of the Hon. William Pearson and Mrs. Pearson, of Victoria, Australia. Brigadier-General Sir T. D. Jackson, D.S.O., brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and with the bridegroom had only arrived in London from the front the day before. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Helen Pearson.

One of the senior members of the firm of Messrs. Tata, Sons, & Co., Mr. Ratan Tata, of York House, London, has recently been knighted, probably in recognition of his public-spiritedness and philanthropy. A similar honour was conferred a few years ago on his brother, so that there are now two knights bachelors in the firm of Tata, Sons, & Co., which firm made the first shipments of cotton from Bombay to Japan. Accompanied by Lady Tata, Sir Ratan is at present in Japan on a holiday trip where he is adding to his art collection. They expect to pass through Hongkong on their way to India at the end of June.

THE Y.M.C.A. PROJECT.

The following further subscriptions to the Y.M.C.A. Building Fund are announced:
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. \$ 1,000
Mr. C. E. Anton 250
Already acknowledged \$91,645

LETTERS FOR GERMAN COLONIAL OFFICE.

NETHERLANDS INDIES OFFICIAL FINED.

At the Magistracy on Saturday, Dutch Government Official from Batavia, named Ernst Ludwig Karl Schnulling, was charged with attempting to convey letters from enemy firms in Sourabaya, Java, to the Colonial Office in Berlin.

Mr. Hodgson, who appeared for the Crown, said the letters were to have been posted by the defendant at San Francisco. When the defendant knew that the Police were investigating the matter, he tried by all means in his power to get rid of the letters, and did, in fact, throw them underneath an iced chest.

Defendant admitted bringing the letters into the Colony but said he did not know that he was transgressing the law.

Mr. Hodgson asked for a heavy penalty. He mentioned that the firm name of Beyer, Meyer and Co. was on the envelope, and it was well known that this firm was on the black list.

Defendant said he thought the contents were quite innocent, they were reports on scientific research work before the war.

Mr. Orme said it was a very serious offence and fined the defendant \$200.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NAVY LEAGUE WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Hongkong, June 12, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—The recent correspondence in the local press and appeals to the public for charitable purposes revealing as it is done, the burning desire of the great part of us to do the "right thing," emboldens me to commit to go outside the small membership of the local branch of the Navy League in an attempt to raise funds for an object upon the legitimacy of which there can be no two opinions.

A committee of ladies has recently been formed at home in connection with the Navy League which is approaching the Overseas branches with the object of obtaining funds for the establishment and equipment of a Naval wing to the "Star and Garter" Hospital, Richmond Hill. The amount mentioned by Miss Gibbons, the Secretary, is so modest that we are endeavouring to secure it among the eighty or so members of the local and Canton branches, but those of the Hongkong public who are not members of the Navy League might like to subscribe to a greater effort and to them we appeal to give what they can, and as quickly as they can.

It should be comparatively easy for Hongkong to raise £1,000 for such a purpose. Let us remember that there is not a great distance between the "Scrap" and the "Scrap-Heap" and the least who were hale enough to drink the other half to the Naval Victory of the Skager Rack, can do so to make comfortable those broke in our wars.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by
Yours faithfully,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer, Navy League,
Hongkong Branch,
c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.

THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL AT SHANGHAI.

By special tender, beautifully decorated with bunting and evergreen and flying the Portuguese flag, Mr. Barjona de Freitas, Consul-General for Portugal, was accompanied on board the "Kamo Maru" yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, by a large number of friends, says the "Shanghai Mercury" of June 5. Prior to the departure of the tender, and while Mr. de Freitas bade "au revoir" to those who could not accompany him on board, the Town Band played various selections of music at the Customs Quay. Music was also played on the tender, during the river trip to the "Kamo Maru" and quite a pleasant time was passed. Upon the tender leaving the Customs Quay, and after a cordial exchange of greetings and expressions of goodwill accompanied by the best wishes of one and all for a pleasant voyage, an enjoyable holiday, three cheers were given in honour of Mr. Barjona de Freitas, ending with prolonged "Viva's." Amongst those who sat by the same ship was Mr. de Freitas, Viscount, who for some time has been in health and is going home to Portugal to recuperate.

IN MEMORIAM.

SERVICE AT THE UNION CHURCH.

The service at Union Church yesterday morning was an *in memoriam* service for the late Lord Kitchener and those who fell in the Naval battle.

The Rev. J. K. MACDONALD, in the course of his sermon based on 2 Kings, XIII, 4, relating to the death of Elisha, remarked that a time comes when even the most indispensable of human props gives way. Nature does not fail to claim her due and a term is put to the work of even the greatest and most excellent whose continuation in service would seem to matter most to the world.

The longer these outstanding figures are spared to us the more impossible it comes to seem that we should ever do without them. Yet it is not more necessary that we should be compelled to let them go. For each generation must stand on its own feet and do its own work if it is ever to reach maturity. If those on whose experience and force of character we have come to lean succumb, as they are, we are left pointing out pathways, especially in training successors, they have done their work, and have earned their rest. It is expedient for us that they should go away leaving us to work our own salvation. A man's life is a broad sense failure if he makes himself indispensable, because there will come a time when he must needs let go the reins, and then his work collapses.

Continuing the preacher said: Now, as we are gathered here this morning, we are making special remembrance of one on whom our country, our Empire, and its Allies, placed the utmost reliance in the world's crisis, in whose throes we are. A few days ago came the news that the good ship *Zealandia*, which we in Hongkong knew well, had been mined up in the North Sea in weather so stormy as to preclude the hope of many survivors, and that Earl Kitchener, the British Minister of War, and his staff, had been on board. It was of course absolutely unexpected. It seemed incredible, yet it was true and it was bitter to bear. For the moment, at any rate, a feeling of dismay pervaded most minds, reinforced, one must admit, by the reflection that the enemy would rejoice with glee over our calamity. Never since the war broke out has distress been written so plainly on men's and women's faces here. There was only one Kitchener and he was gone. Gone in the ripeness of his experience, the fulness of his authority, so far as we know also in unabated possession of his powers, sunk in a moment in the storm and darkness of the bitter sea, struck down by the blind, indiscriminate "terror by night" against which neither skill nor valour prevails, whose enormity may indeed be reckoned legitimate warfare but must always present an aspect of unfairness and cruelty. Coming so soon after the fight of Jutland, nothing was wanting to increase the sensitiveness of the public mind, and men felt that indeed it was dreadful that they passed on with hushed voices that "Kitchener was no more."

THE INCARNATION OF THE IDEAL OF OUR RACE.

In capacity for duty and hard work and getting things done, he incarnated an ideal which is dear and always will be to our race. He shared our traditions, our love of adventure and readiness to take risks, but combining with that a practical eye for detail in the adaptation of means to ends which did not always accompany it. During more than 40 years he served the Empire in various ways and in many regions with versatility and success, with untiring industry and devotion, unstinted and unostentatious, also with a uniform success such as falls to the lot of the few. He was a leader whom we trusted and whom they delighted to follow. His work in the South African and South African campaigns would of itself entitle him to admiration and remembrance, not only as a leader of armies but as a negotiator and administrator of very first rank. The extension and consolidation of British rule in North and South Africa owes much to his power of conciliating those whom he had overcome in war, the native tribes in the one case, and the Boer population in the other. That is perhaps a rare faculty, but even successful in the case of the Boer population in North and South Africa owes much to his power of conciliating those whom he had overcome in war, the native tribes in the one case, and the Boer population in the other. That is perhaps a rare faculty, but even successful in the case of the Boer population in North and South Africa owes much to his power of conciliating those whom he had overcome in war, the native tribes in the one case, and the Boer population in the other. 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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE VICTORIOUS
RUSSIANS.

AN AUSTRIAN DEBACLE.

RUSSIANS ADDING GREATLY TO
THEIR CAPTURES.

Petrograd, June 11.

Yesterday the Russians captured a further 55,400 troops, one General, 400 officers, 30 guns and enormous booty.

General Luchitsky, operating in the direction of Czernowitz, alone took 18,000, completely debelling the enemy.

The Germans attempted to assist the Austrians below Lutsk, but were repulsed, leaving 2,000 prisoners.

General Luchitsky's operations on the 11th inst. were effected in face of flanking curtain fire, and the explosion of whole sets of mines.

Reports from other points tell the same story. At some parts the enemy by desperate counter-attacks retrieved the situation. At one point they fanned the Russians across the Styra, but the movement was promptly called.

A bloody battle is proceeding below Lutsk.

THE

GREAT ATTACK AT YPRES.

MAGNIFICENT HEROISM OF THE
CANADIANS.

London, June 11.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters says that in the great attack on the Ypres salient the enemy has been repulsed in a smaller degree his tactics at Verdun. He describes as epic the heroism of the Canadians and says there is conclusive evidence that the Germans concentrated a huge number of new guns, including naval guns.

The attack on the 2nd inst. was preceded by such calm that Generals Mercer and Williams had started to inspect the front line trenches. The bombardment broke out with startling abruptness. General Mercer was last seen dazed by shell-shock. General Williams was wounded in the face.

The bombardment lasted five hours. The range was then raised. The enemy infantry charged what could no longer be called trenches. Despite overwhelming odds the Canadians resisted magnificently. Some sprang over the parapets and attacked the oncoming Germans with the bayonet. A mere handful eventually fell back into a small wood, where, after a terrific bombardment, the Germans sought to penetrate; but the Canadians withheld their fire till the point-blank stage and shattered all attacks.

The deeds of supreme valour performed that day would fill a volume. The engagement looks as if it may develop into a third battle of Ypres.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST
REPORT.

London, June 12.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that the Ypres salient continues to be the centre of activity.

The enemy heavily bombarded the southern portion, near Hill 60, also the town of Ypres, and the trenches north of the Menin road.

There were no infantry actions beyond an unsuccessful attempt to rush one of our blocking posts.

Elsewhere there has been mining activity.

Aerial operations have been hampered by thunderstorms, but a Fokker was brought down.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

UNUSUAL ACTIVITY IN ARGONNE.

INTENSE ARTILLERY STRUGGLE
IN VERDUN REGION.

Paris, June 11.

A communiqué says:—There has been unusual mining activity in Argonne where the Germans have exploded two canisters creating a single crater eighty yards in diameter.

An intense artillery struggle is proceeding north of Verdun, on both sides of the Meuse.

All German attacks have failed. Hand-to-hand fighting in the Forest of Apremont resulted in the Germans being driven out of an advanced position which they had entered.

The Germans have been active in the Vosges, where they penetrated our front trenches, but were driven out.

Paris, June 12.

Last night's communiqué says:—There has been no infantry action north of Verdun in the course of the day.

The French artillery actively replied to the Germans bombarding the district south of Thiaumont Farm, and West of Fort Vaux.

The day was relatively calm on the rest of the front except in Champagne where there was a furious artillery duel.

GERMAN LOSSES AT VERDUN
NEARLY A MILLION.

Paris, June 11.

The daily semi-official review says the German losses at Verdun have now reached nearly a million.

THE GERMAN NAVAL
LOSSES.

A STORY FROM CUXHAVEN.

Yarmouth, June 11.

A Dutch trawler which has returned from Cuxhaven heard that six large German warships, including the 20,000-ton dreadnought, Ostfriesland, and seven teen destroyers are missing.

[The Ostfriesland's tonnage is 22,435. She was completed in 1911. Her armament consisted of twelve 12-in., fourteen 8.2-in., fourteen 3.4-in. and six torpedo tubes. Her speed is given as 20.2 knots and her complement as 1,106.]

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS
IN
SOUTH AFRICA.

London, June 11.

General Smuts reports that Colonel Hannington's column, advancing along the railway, has occupied the important station of Momo, dislodging an enemy force and capturing a machine-gun.

Colonel Hoskin's column captured Mkolano, fourteen miles south-west of Momo, driving a considerable force southward.

Our casualties were slight.

Colonel Van de Vender engaged the Germans eastward of Kondoumang.

Colonel Northey reports that Colonel Rodgers attacked the enemy in the Poroto mountains capturing a field-gun, rifles and ammunition, and Colonel Murray has occupied Bismarkburg.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

Rome, June 11.

A communiqué says:—Yesterday the enemy's efforts were concentrated on a brief stretch of the front, south-west of Asiago. After an intense bombardment dense masses, totalling about a division, were repeatedly hurled upon us, but the attack was repulsed with heavy losses. We took a hundred prisoners.

From Asiago to Trento our offensive is developing. We progressed at Val-larsa and elsewhere. During the last few days we have taken 556 prisoners.

THE POSITION IN GREECE.

Paris, June 11.

Greece has denied the suggestion of complicity with the Bulgarians.

Athens, June 11.

The French have occupied the island of Thess, opposite Kavala.

ITALY AND THE WAR.

DEMAND FOR GREATER ENERGY.

Rome, June 11.

Speakers in the debate on the proposed vote of confidence in the Chamber criticised the Government's policy and urged greater energy and greater co-operation between the Government and the country as represented in the Chamber.

They also demanded a statement of the military situation.

They paid a tribute to the work of the Cabinet in declaring war, but advocated the formation of a Ministry representing all parties.

The general impression is that the vote does not indicate a change of spirit in the conduct of the war, for the speakers were unanimous in urging that it should be conducted more energetically.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held after the vote at which the question of resignation was discussed.

The resignation of the Cabinet will be announced on Monday.

The King is returning to Rome immediately.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PROPOSALS.

London, June 12.

A private conference of Nationalists was held in Dublin yesterday, presided over by Mr. Redmond.

It is understood that the Conference agreed to a scheme of Home Rule for Ireland, excluding six Ulster Counties, but it is believed that the action of the party will depend on the result of a Conference of Ulster Nationalists to be held this week.

Lancaster.

The official report of the Conference of Nationalists at Dublin yesterday states that Mr. Lloyd George's proposals for a settlement were:

I.—To bring the Home Rule Act into immediate operation.

II.—Immediately to introduce an Amending Bill, as strictly a War Emergency Act.

III.—During that period the Irish members will remain at Westminster in their full numbers.

IV.—During the War Emergency period the six Ulster Counties will remain as at present under the Imperial Parliament.

V.—Immediately after the war an Imperial Conference shall be held at which all the Dominions shall be represented to consider the future government of the Empire, including the question of Ireland.

VI.—Immediately thereafter and during the interval provided by the Emergency Act a permanent settlement of all great outstanding problems should be proceeded with.

The Conference passed resolutions unanimously protesting against the continuance of martial law, demanding that prisoners convicted and sent to penal servitude in connection with the rising should be treated as prisoners of war, and asserting that the personnel of the Commission and the general conduct of the enquiry were such as to deprive the findings of all authority.

Mr. Redmond said if the pending Conference of Ulster Nationalists approved Mr. Lloyd George's proposals, then the Southern provinces would be consulted.

THE U.S. PRESIDENCY.

NOMINEES FOR THE VICE-
PRESIDENCY.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ATTITUDE.

Chicago, June 11.

The Republicans have nominated Mr. Fairbanks, and the Progressives Mr. John Parker of Louisiana for the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. Roosevelt has telegraphed suggesting that his refusal of a nomination can be regarded as definite, if the Committee of the Convention is satisfied that the election of Judge Hughes will be to the interest of the country; otherwise Mr. Roosevelt will be prepared to confer with the Committee on his further course of action.

Mr. Roosevelt has refused to be photographed by journalists saying that he is now out of politics.

ECONOMY IN THE END.

It is said that small amount to keep Chamberlain's, Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It cures and cures quickly. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

SEQUEL TO THE IRISH REVOLT.

London, June 11.

Captain Bowen Colthurst, who was tried by Court-Martial on a charge of the wilful murder or manslaughter of three journalists during the Irish riots, has been found guilty of shooting Skelington and two others, but the Court also finds that the prisoner is insane.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY LOSSES TOTAL 200,000.

LINE COMPLETELY BROKEN.

Petrograd, June 10.

A communiqué states that the Tsar and M. Poincaré have exchanged the warmest telegrams over the Russian success.

The Russians continue the offensive, and are pursuing the Austrians. The Russians, after a series of actions with Austrian rear-guards, crossed the Styra above and below Lutsk, and followed on the heels of the enemy who are endeavouring to cling to positions in the rear. There has been heavy fighting for the little near Turnopol, which have changed hands several times.

The piercing of the enemy front in the Styra region resulted in our occupation of a fortified position on the eastern bank of the Styra. We occupied Buczac and developed an offensive along the Dniester. The Russians captured a large artillery park of shells in the village of Potokozia.

The Russians captured total 1,240 officers, 71,000 men, 94 guns, 167 machine-guns and 53 mortars. The German mortars are busy around Dyjansk. German attacks in the Sinogon region were repulsed. The Turks were severely punished west of Trebizond.

Another message states that the Russians have captured a further 5,000 prisoners and eleven guns.

Petrograd, June 11.

The enemy losses up to the present are estimated at 200,000.

The Russians in the Styra and Styra region have regained all the ground lost since September 1915.

The enemy's Galician front from Buczac to the Dniester has been completely broken. The Russians have crossed the river Zlota, which is a few miles westward of and parallel with the Styra, and are advancing on the river Golden Lipa which is ten miles from the Zlota. It is believed that the Germans are reinforcing the Austrians from the Vilna and Lida front, but not to a great extent.

Thousands of prisoners have been brought to Rovno, and they are described as being in good condition and well-clothed. The Austrians in many cases are asking to be separated from the Germans.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

MUCH MINE-WARFARE.

London, June 11.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—

The chief centre of activity has been about Ypres, where there have been heavy artillery bombardments. The enemy heavily shelled trenches north of the Ypres-Comines railway, between one and three in the afternoon, and also our positions west and north of Hooge all day. There have been no infantry actions in this region. Our artillery bombarded enemy positions about La Boisselle, Armas and Loos. Our trenches in the region of Couches and Angres were heavily shelled. There has been some reciprocal mining activity at the Hohenzollern Redoubt and the Quarries. We exploded a mine at Cambray, considerably damaging enemy trenches. The enemy dug two mines south of Ypres and the Westphalia road damaging ours and their trenches. Hostile aeroplanes, after these explosions, ineffectively bombed our trenches.

Further reports of the raid by the Gloucesters south of Neuve Chapelle show that we inflicted considerable loss on the enemy, and a party of Engineers accompanying the Gloucesters greatly damaged enemy trenches.

THE VERDUN REGION.

RELATIVELY QUIET.

Paris, June 10.

A communiqué states that the bombardment at Avocourt has been mutual. The artillery on both sides have been active at Thiaumont. Elsewhere on the right of the Meuse it has been relatively quiet.

Paris, June 11:—A communiqué states:—The artillery duel on the northern front at Verdun has continued most active, on both banks of the Meuse. There has been no infantry action.

HAMPSHIRE WAS MINED.

ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCEMENT.

London, June 10.

The Admiralty announces that it is now established that the Hampshire struck a mine at eight in the evening and sank in ten minutes. The Hampshire was destroyed by two destroyers, which eventually became disabled owing to the heavy sea.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY DEFEATED AND ITALIANS
MAKING PROGRESS.

Rome, June 11.

A communiqué states:—After a grave defeat with enormous losses on the 8th the enemy on the 9th was confined actively to cannonading. The Italians replied most effectively, shelling masses of troops, which were surprised by the bombardment of the Italians. The Italians have made progress in the Asiago and Posina valleys and on the western slopes of Mount Cengio. They have also continued their methodical advance in the Upper Bette and Ansel valleys.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

JUDGE HUGHES THE REPUBLICAN
NOMINEE.

Mr. Roosevelt declines

nomination.

Chicago, June 10.

The Republicans have nominated Judge Hughes practically unanimously, and the Progressives have nominated Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt has telegraphed the Progressive Convention declining nomination for President, and suggesting Senator Lodge as a compromise candidate.

JUDGE HUGHES' PROGRAMME.

Washington, June 11.

Judge Hughes, in a telegram to Chicago accepting nomination, said he would have preferred to remain on the Bench, but it was his duty at this critical period in national history to obey the summons. He stood for the unflinching maintenance of the rights of American citizens on land and sea. The foreign relations of the United States had suffered incalculably from the weakness and vacillation shown towards Mexico. He thoroughly approved of a programme of preparedness, the restoration of protective import duties, and measures for the expansion of American foreign trade.

President Wilson has accepted Judge Hughes' resignation as a Supreme Court Judge on the latter accepting nomination as candidate for the Presidency.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE REJECTED.

Rome, June 11.

The Chamber, after a speech by Signor Salandri in which he explained the military position in Trentino, rejected a motion for a vote of confidence in the Government by 197 votes against 158.

(Continued on page 3.)

An aeroplane belonging to the Allies has flown over Constantinople and dropped ships of paper announcing the fall of Trebizond, the death of Marshal von der Goltz, and the arrival of the Russians at Marseilles.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTIFICATION.

FROM THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN
CONSULATE IN HONGKONG.

WITH a view to utilizing to the fullest possible extent the resources of Archangel and White Sea Ports for the successful prosecution of the War, the Russian Government have decided to prohibit except under special permission, the entry into those ports of all cargoes not destined for purposes of national defence.

Manufacturers, Merchants and others are accordingly invited to apply to the Secretary of the "Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement"—India House, Kingway—for special permits. Particulars should be given as specified by the Notice in the Board of Trade Journal, April 29th, Vol. XCIII, No. 1012, Page 163.

Hongkong, June 12, 1916.

BOXING WRESTLING.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY.
June 14th.

H.K. POLICE

RESERVE

"SPORTS

NIGHT."

8-BOXING CONTESTS-8

Prices \$3, \$2, \$1.50, \$1 & 25 cents.

Commence at 8.30 P.M. SHARP.

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ANDERSON MUSIC CO.

[41]

(Continued on page 8.)

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PREVENTION
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SORE FEET

Apply a small quantity of the Prickly Heat Powder to the Soles of the Feet and between the Toes: this will ensure perfect ease and prevent Sores and Blisters.

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and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

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* "MANILA MARU" Thursday, 22nd June, at 3 p.m.
* Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE. FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "SAIGON MARU" Capt. N. Kobayashi, Wednesday, 22nd June at 7 a.m.

JAVA LINE. FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA, & SINGAPORE.

S.S. "NITANA MARU" Capt. Thursday, 29th June at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE. FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANYING, TAIPEI, VIA SWATOW, AMOY.

S.S. "ANAKUSA MARU" Capt. Konishi, Sunday, 18th June, at Noon.

S.S. "SOSHI MARU" Wednesday, 21st June, at 9 a.m.

Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbort Office.

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27th July, at 11 a.m.

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For NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL or CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

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S.S. MUNCASTER CASTLE On or about 16th July.

It is intended that both of the above vessels will proceed via Panama Canal.

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Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

S.S. RIOJUN MARU, For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan

20th June

S.S. BORNEO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

20th June

S.S. BANRI MARU, For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan

14th July

S.S. HOKUTO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

21st July

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SAIGON & PHILIPPINES	HUEN	June 13, Daylight
NINGPO, CREEFOO & NEWBANG	HOWH	June 13, at 4 p.m.
PARHAI & HAIPHONG	SHANGHAI	June 14, at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & HONGKONG	SHANGHAI	June 14, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, CEBU & HONGKONG	SHANGHAI	June 15, at Noon
SHANGHAI, CEBU & HONGKONG	SHANGHAI	June 16, Daylight

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Kobe & Moji	KUTSANG	WEDNESDAY, June 14, Daylight
SHANGHAI, KORE & MOJI	NAMSANG	WEDNESDAY, June 14, Daylight
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	WEDNESDAY, June 14, at Noon
SINGAPORE, PENANG & J.	LAYSANG	WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & RAIPHONG	TAKSANG	THURSDAY, June 15, at 8 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & J.	FOOSANG	THURSDAY, June 15, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	FRIDAY, June 16, Daylight
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	FRIDAY, June 16, at Noon
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 p.m.

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THE steamers Kutsang, Namsang, Laysang & Foosang leave about every 3 weeks

generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and

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HAIRONG Capt. J. W. Evans FRIDAY, 16th June at 2 p.m.

HAICHING Capt. W. C. Fassmore TUESDAY, 20th June at 2 p.m.

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* KADO MARU, Capt. Asakawa, Tons 12,500, TUESDAY, 27th

* SHIZUOKA MARU, Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500, WEDNESDAY, 19th

* TANGO MARU, Capt. Takada, Tons 9,800, FRIDAY, 14th

* MIKRO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 9,800, FRIDAY, 14th

* OCEYON MARU, Capt. Isuda, Tons 1,000, FRIDAY, 16th

* YETOROFU MARU, Capt. Ogura, Tons 8,000, TUESDAY, 13th

* SHANGHAI KORE & YOKOHAMA

* MISHIMA MARU, Capt. Wada, Tons 15,000, THURSDAY, 15th

* TOTOMI MARU, Capt. Fujio, Tons 8,000, WEDNESDAY, 14th

* COLOMBO MARU, Capt. Nomura, Tons 8,000, THURSDAY, 15th

* Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st single Yen 650.

Return " 975.

2nd Single " 490.

Return " 600.

To London via New York " 267.5.

via Montreal " 266.15.

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single " 280.

1st Return " 245.

To Sydney, 1st Single " 240.

To Melbourne 1st Single " 241.

1st Return " 273.11.

